

Kernel Approximation on Manifolds II: The L_∞ -norm of the L_2 -projector ^{*†}

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Abstract

This article addresses two topics of significant mathematical and practical interest in the theory of kernel approximation: the existence of local and stable bases and the L_p -boundedness of the least squares operator. The latter is an analogue of the classical problem in univariate spline theory, known there as the “de Boor conjecture”. A corollary of this work is that for appropriate kernels the least squares projector provides universal near-best approximations for functions $f \in L_p$, $1 \leq p \leq \infty$.

1 Introduction

The purpose of this article is two-fold: to provide operator norm estimates for least squares approximation using linear combinations of translates of kernels, and to demonstrate that there are local, stable bases for the basic spaces of kernel approximation. We consider the problem of finding the best L_2 approximant from the finite dimensional space

$$S(\kappa, \Xi) := \text{span}_{\xi \in \Xi} \kappa(\cdot, \xi),$$

where $\Xi \subset \mathbb{M}$, \mathbb{M} is a d -dimensional, compact, complete, smooth Riemannian manifold, and $\kappa: \mathbb{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a positive definite kernel (we make more assumptions about it, anon). In pursuing this result, we identify a basis $(v_\xi)_{\xi \in \Xi}$ for $S(\kappa, \Xi)$ having uniformly bounded condition numbers.

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A large body of the literature has been devoted to the interpolation problem: given f , find $I_\Xi f \in S(\kappa, \Xi)$ by enforcing the condition

$$(I_\Xi f)|_\Xi = f|_\Xi. \quad (1.1)$$

The cornerstone of the theory is that the linear operator I_Ξ is the orthogonal projection on a certain reproducing kernel Hilbert space \mathcal{N}_κ (called the *native space*) to its subspace $S(\kappa, \Xi)$. In other words, $I_\Xi f$ is the best approximant to f from $S(\kappa, \Xi)$ in \mathcal{N}_κ .

Recently, the authors of [8] have proved that, under basic geometric conditions on the sets Ξ (a condition defined in the following section known as *quasiuniformity*, which we assume throughout this article) the L_∞ norm of the interpolation operator $I_\Xi f$, known as the Lebesgue constant \mathcal{L} , is bounded independent of Ξ . I.e., the interpolation operators I_Ξ , originally bounded by 1 in the $\mathcal{N}_\kappa \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_\kappa$ norm, are projectors from $C(\mathbb{M})$ to $S(\kappa, \Xi)$ with $L_\infty \rightarrow L_\infty$ norms bounded by a constant independent of the dimension of $S(\kappa, \Xi)$. An immediate corollary is that for $f \in C(\mathbb{M})$, interpolation is *near best* approximation, as is shown in the following standard inequality:

$$\|f - I_\Xi f\|_\infty \leq (1 + \mathcal{L}) \text{dist}_\infty(f, S(\kappa, \Xi)).$$

To prove this result, a local basis for $S(\kappa, \Xi)$ was utilized. In the first part of this article, we investigate the L_p *stability* of this basis: i.e., we give conditions on the kernel sufficient to guarantee norm equivalence of the L_p norm of a function in $S(\kappa, \Xi)$ and the sequence norm of its coefficients (relative to the local basis).

Our second goal is to study the least squares projector T_Ξ from $L_p(\mathbb{M})$, $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ to $S(\kappa, \Xi)$. For each $f \in L_p(\mathbb{M})$, we define $T_\Xi f$ to be the unique element in $S(\kappa, \Xi)$ such that

$$\int_{\mathbb{M}} (f(x) - (T_\Xi f)(x))g(x)dx = 0, \quad g \in S(\kappa, \Xi).$$

When $p = 2$, $T_\Xi f$ is the best L_2 approximation to $f \in L_2$ from $S(\kappa, \Xi)$. Because it is a projector,

$$\|f - T_\Xi(f)\|_p \leq (1 + \|T_\Xi\|_p) \text{dist}_p(f, S(\kappa, \Xi)).$$

We show that having a local and stable bases is sufficient to bound uniformly the norm of the least square projector (independent of $\#\Xi$, similar to the case of the Lebesgue constant). In particular, this guarantees that least squares projection is near best approximation in L_p , $1 \leq p \leq \infty$.

The development here is reminiscent of an episode in the history of the univariate B-spline theory, dubbed the “de Boor conjecture” [1], which stated that the L_∞ -norm of the least square projector onto the space of splines of order k can be bounded independently of the knot sequence. Douglas, Dupont, and Wahlbin [4] established the L_∞ boundedness of the least square projector onto the space of splines of order k ($k \geq 1$) with knot sequence $\mathbf{t} := (t_j)$ in terms of the mesh ratio:

$$M_t := \max_i(t_{i+1} - t_i) / \min_i(t_{i+1} - t_i).$$

A more stable upper bound for the projector in terms of the smaller global mesh ratio

$$M_t^{(k)} := \max_i(t_{i+k} - t_i) / \min_i(t_{i+k} - t_i).$$

was given by de Boor [2]. Much later, Shadrin [19] gave an affirmative answer to the conjecture.

Although the manifold setting is rather abstract, conducting our investigation in this generality is sufficient to cover many practical applications, including approximation on spheres (\mathbb{S}^d), projective spaces (\mathbb{P}^d), and many matrix groups. On the other hand, little is required in the way of geometric sophistication; most statements hold for compact metric spaces, and the focus on manifolds comes mainly because the examples of local kernel bases from [8] have been developed in this setting.

We organize this article as follows. In Section 2, we make necessary preparation for proving the main results. In Section 3, we establish upper and lower condition numbers for the Lagrange basis under some simple assumptions. Section 4 investigates the problem of continuous least squares minimization. We use the condition numbers obtained in Section 3 to estimate the spectrum of the Gram matrix for this problem and bound the $\ell_\infty \rightarrow \ell_\infty$ norm of its inverse: we show that this matrix is boundedly invertible when the basis is local and stable. In Section 5, we state the main results for L_p stability of the L_2 projector, the L_2 projector is L_p stable when there is a local, stable basis. We then observe that this holds for the spaces generated by the kernels introduced in [8]. An example is given for the 2-sphere where precise approximation orders are known. A few conjectures are discussed in Section 6, while the Appendix houses some technical proofs about the kernels introduced in [8].

2 Background and Notation

2.1 Positive definite kernels

The motivation for this article was to consider least squares approximation from $S(\kappa, \Xi)$, with κ a positive definite kernel and Ξ a finite subset of \mathbb{M} . In this case, a basis can be obtained directly from the kernels, $v_\xi = \kappa(\cdot, \xi)$, $\xi \in \Xi$ and, until recently, it may have seemed natural to consider this basis for most computational problems (the reproducing property of κ :

$$\langle f(\cdot), \kappa(\cdot, x) \rangle = f(x), \quad f \in \mathcal{N}_\kappa, \quad x \in \mathbb{M},$$

perhaps motivated this natural instinct). However, such bases are neither local nor stable, which results in analytical and numerical difficulties. In particular, the global nature of the kernel leads to a full Gram matrix, $\mathbf{G} = (\langle \kappa(\cdot, \xi), \kappa(\cdot, \zeta) \rangle)_{\xi, \zeta \in \Xi}$, and little can be said about the norm of its inverse.

Even in the case of the compactly supported Wendland functions, as the number of centers increases the bands of associated collocation or Gram matrices become ever larger. Instead, we wish to use a basis that is local, and that scales according to the density of the centers.

Recently, in [8], this has been demonstrated for Lagrange functions associated with interpolation using certain kernels. For a general compact, Riemannian d -dimensional manifold \mathbb{M} , a family of kernels $\kappa_{m, \mathbb{M}}$, for integers $m > d/2$ were considered. These kernels have as their native space $\mathcal{N}_{\kappa_{m, \mathbb{M}}}$ the Sobolev space $W_2^m(\mathbb{M})$.

2.2 Manifolds

Throughout this paper, \mathbb{M} denotes a compact, d -dimensional Riemannian manifold. We choose to carry out our investigation in the manifold setting in order to make the results applicable to a broad spectrum of practical problems, including approximation on spheres (\mathbb{S}^d). However, familiarity with Riemannian manifolds is not necessary for a thorough understanding of the arguments we present here. For the definitions, theorems and proofs in this article, the salient facts are that \mathbb{M} is a compact metric space, and a few more conditions we now make clear.

We denote the ball in \mathbb{M} centered at x having radius r by $B(x, r)$. Given a finite set $\Xi \subset \mathbb{M}$, we define its *mesh norm* (or *fill distance*) h and the *separation radius* q to be:

$$h := \sup_{x \in \mathbb{M}} \text{dist}(x, \Xi) \quad \text{and} \quad q := \frac{1}{2} \inf_{\xi, \zeta \in \Xi, \xi \neq \zeta} \text{dist}(\xi, \zeta). \quad (2.1)$$

The mesh norm measures the density of Ξ in \mathbb{M} , the separation radius determines the spacing of Ξ . The *mesh ratio* $\rho := h/q$ measures the uniformity of the distribution of Ξ in \mathbb{M} . We say that the point set Ξ is quasi-uniformly distributed, or simply that Ξ is quasi-uniform if Ξ belongs to a class of finite subsets with mesh ratio bounded by a constant ρ_0 .¹

The manifold is endowed with a measure, and we indicate the measure of subsets $\Omega \subset \mathbb{M}$ by $\text{vol}(\Omega)$. The integral, and the L_p spaces for $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, are defined with respect to this measure. The embeddings

$$C(\mathbb{M}) \subset L_p(\mathbb{M}) \text{ for } 1 \leq p \leq \infty \quad \text{and} \quad L_p(\mathbb{M}) \subset L_q(\mathbb{M}) \text{ for } 1 \leq q \leq p \leq \infty$$

hold. In addition, L_2 is a Hilbert space equipped with the inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle: (f, g) \mapsto \langle f, g \rangle$

The final properties of the manifold, in force throughout the article, are the following.

Manifold Properties. *There exist constants $0 < \alpha_{\mathbb{M}}, K_{\mathbb{M}}, \omega_{\mathbb{M}} < \infty$ and $0 < r_{\mathbb{M}} < \infty$ for which the following hold:*

1. *for all $x \in \mathbb{M}$ and all $r \leq r_{\mathbb{M}}$,*

$$\alpha_{\mathbb{M}} r^d \leq \text{vol}(B(x, r)) \leq \omega_{\mathbb{M}} r^d;$$

2. *for $\Xi \subset \mathbb{M}$, $x \in \mathbb{M}$ and $R \geq q$,*

$$\#(\Xi \cap B(x, R)) \leq K_{\mathbb{M}} (R/q)^d.$$

We note that the preceding holds when $r_{\mathbb{M}}$ is the injectivity radius, which bounds the radii of balls in which local geometric properties of the manifold are similar to those of \mathbb{R}^d .² Its technical definition is unimportant for our purposes here, although it appears in the statement of a key condition (Assumption 3.4), as well as in the definition of the previous constants.

¹Naturally, every finite point set has a bounded mesh ratio. Our results hold for point sets from a (not explicitly defined). Inclusion in this family means that the mesh ratio is bounded by an unspecified constant whose size influences various constants in our results.

²This is the radius of the largest ball in \mathbb{R}^d for which the exponential map (centered at any point of the manifold) is a diffeomorphism between the ball and the corresponding neighborhood in the manifold.

3 Condition of the Lagrange Basis

In this section we show that a Lagrange basis is stable if it is local and satisfies an equicontinuity condition.

Let $(v_\xi)_{\xi \in \Xi}$ be a linearly independent family of continuous functions on \mathbb{M} , indexed by a finite set $\Xi \subset \mathbb{M}$. In this section we present conditions sufficient to establish an equivalence between the L_p norm of $s \in X := \text{span}_{\xi \in \Xi} v_\xi$ and the ℓ_p norm of its normalized coefficients. Thus, we seek constants $0 < c_1 < c_2$, called *condition numbers*, so that for $s = \sum_{\xi \in \Xi} A_\xi v_\xi$, the two sided estimate

$$c_1 q^{d/p} \left(\sum_{\xi \in \Xi} |A_\xi|^p \right)^{1/p} \leq \left\| \sum_{\xi \in \Xi} A_\xi v_\xi \right\|_{L_p(\mathbb{M})} \leq c_2 q^{d/p} \left(\sum_{\xi \in \Xi} |A_\xi|^p \right)^{1/p} \quad (3.1)$$

holds true, with the usual modification, $\max_{\xi \in \Xi} |A_\xi| \sim \left\| \sum_{\xi \in \Xi} A_\xi v_\xi \right\|_\infty$, when $p = \infty$. In particular the basis to be considered will be the Lagrange basis (see Assumption 3.3). One observes that, as expected, the condition numbers depend in a controlled way on p , as is the case with B-spline bases and wavelet bases, and this dependence on p (encoded in the factors $q^{d/p}$) can be suppressed by taking an appropriate renormalization of the basis (see Remark 3.2 below).

Our ultimate goal is to prove bounds (3.1) for certain kernel spaces $X = S(\kappa, \Xi)$ with condition numbers that are independent of $\#\Xi$. However, the development of this section does not make use of the fact that X is a kernel space (and there may be instances where one would not wish to assume this). Instead, we prefer to state our results for a general space, X , in terms of a few basic assumptions on the basis functions v_ξ , and then to show that such assumptions hold for the kernel spaces we consider.

Remark 3.1. *An immediate consequence of (3.1) is the Nikolskii inequality, which states that for $1 \leq p \leq q \leq \infty$,*

$$\|s\|_q \leq \frac{c_2}{c_1} q^{-d(\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q})} \|s\|_p \quad \text{for all } s \in X. \quad (3.2)$$

In case $X = S(\kappa, \Xi)$, the penalty $q^{-d(\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q})}$ is in line with other examples of Nikolskii's inequality, since $\dim(S(\kappa, \Xi)) \sim q^{-d}$ when κ is positive definite and Ξ is quasiuniform.

Remark 3.2. *We often write $s \in X$ as a renormalized series $s(x) = \sum_{\xi \in \Xi} A_{p,\xi} v_{p,\xi}(x)$, where $v_{p,\xi}(x) := q^{-d/p} v_\xi(x)$ and $A_{p,\xi} := q^{d/p} A_\xi$.*

In establishing condition numbers, we employ three basic assumptions on the family of functions $(v_\xi)_{\xi \in \Xi}$. We assume the basis consists of the Lagrange functions, the family is fairly localized (exhibiting rapid decay away from a center), and the basis functions are Hölder continuous, with a uniform seminorm that scales appropriately with the centers Ξ . We now formally state these.

Assumption 3.3 (Lagrange Basis). *The basis $(v_\xi)_{\xi \in \Xi}$ is the Lagrange basis. I.e.,*

$$v_\xi(\zeta) = \delta(\xi, \zeta) \quad \text{for } \xi, \zeta \in \Xi.$$

A consequence of this assumption is that coefficients are simply the sampled function values. Thus, the inequality we are after can be recast as a *sampling* inequality

$$c_1 \|s|_\Xi\|_{\ell_p(\Xi)} \leq q^{-d/p} \|s\|_{L_p(\mathbb{M})} \leq c_2 \|s|_\Xi\|_{\ell_p(\Xi)}. \quad (3.3)$$

Literature abounds in the establishment of similar inequalities. In particular, if the functions considered are polynomials, then these are often referred to as Marcinkiewicz–Zygmund inequalities ([11], [5], [18]); if the functions considered are entire functions of exponential type, then these are referred to as Plancherel–Pólya type inequalities ([16], [14], [15]).

The second assumption is a localization assumption, and is stated for a general family of functions (not necessarily a basis) indexed by the centers $\xi \in \Xi$.

Assumption 3.4 (Localization). *For a family of functions $(v_\xi)_{\xi \in \Xi}$, there exist positive constants ν and C_1 for which each individual function $v_\xi: \mathbb{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ satisfies*

$$|v_\xi(x)| \leq C_1 \exp \left(-\nu \frac{\min(\text{dist}(x, \xi), r_{\mathbb{M}})}{q} \right).$$

Under the assumption that the set Ξ is quasi-uniform, the following is equivalent to Assumption 3.4:

$$|v_\xi(x)| \leq C_1 \exp \left(-\nu' \frac{\min(\text{dist}(x, \xi), r_{\mathbb{M}})}{h} \right). \quad (3.4)$$

with $\nu' \rho = \nu$. We will use them interchangeably according to convenience.

Similar bounds have been established in [8] for the Lagrange functions obtained from a large class of kernels. These are the kernels $\kappa_{m, \mathbb{M}}$, $m > d/2$, the reproducing kernels for the Sobolev space $W_2^m(\mathbb{M})$ endowed with a certain inner-product.³ An immediate corollary is that the Lebesgue constant $\sup_{x \in \mathbb{M}} \sum_{\xi \in \Xi} |\chi_\xi(x)|$ is bounded in terms of C_1 , ν , ρ and \mathbb{M} (cf. [8, Theorem 4.6]).

The final assumption is one of equicontinuity.

Assumption 3.5 (Hölder Continuity). *There is $0 < \epsilon \leq 1$ so that for any quasiuniform set $\Xi \subset \mathbb{M}$ with separation distance $0 < q$,*

$$|v_\xi(x) - v_\xi(y)| \leq C_2 \left[\frac{\text{dist}(x, y)}{q} \right]^\epsilon$$

with constant C_2 depending only on ϵ, \mathbb{M} and the mesh ratio $\rho = h/q$ (but not on $\#\Xi$).

This final assumption is closely related to Bernstein inequalities, which have been investigated recently on spheres in [12], and have been demonstrated for a very large class of kernels. Namely, for all zonal kernels that are a perturbation of the fundamental solution of an elliptic partial differential operator by a convolution of the solution with an L_1 function (this is [12, Theorem 5.5]). We remark that [8, Section 5] demonstrates that the kernel κ_{2, \mathbb{S}^2} of order 2 on \mathbb{S}^2 is such a perturbation. Using entirely different techniques, we will demonstrate that all kernels of the form $\kappa_{m, \mathbb{M}}$ satisfy Assumption 3.5 in Lemma 7.3 in the appendix.

³More precisely, they are the reproducing kernels for the Sobolev spaces $W_2^m(\mathbb{M})$ endowed with the inner product $\langle u, v \rangle_m = \sum_{k=0}^m \int_{\mathbb{M}} \langle \nabla^k u, \nabla^k v \rangle_x dx$, where ∇ is the covariant derivative on \mathbb{M} , which maps tensor fields of rank j to tensor fields of rank $j + 1$. Although this is of fundamental importance to establishing the localness of the Lagrange basis (and for bounding the Lebesgue constant) it is a technicality which does not directly play a major role here. We direct the interested reader to [8, Section 2] for details.

3.1 Upper Bounds

We depart temporarily from using Lagrange functions to prove the upper bound, since this property is not necessary. We treat families of functions that merely satisfy the localization property, Assumption 3.4, with centers that are quasiuniform.

Proposition 3.6. *For quasiuniform centers $\Xi \subset \mathbb{M}$ and a family of functions $(v_\xi)_{\xi \in \Xi}$ satisfying Assumption 3.4, we write $s = \sum_{\xi \in \Xi} A_\xi v_\xi = \sum_{\xi \in \Xi} A_{p,\xi} v_{p,\xi}$. There exists a constant c_2 , depending only on \mathbb{M} , ρ and the constants appearing in Assumption 3.4 so that,*

$$\|s\|_p \leq c_2 \|A_{p,\cdot}\|_{\ell_p(\Xi)}.$$

Proof. For $p = \infty$, the upper bound follows by a standard argument, decomposing the sum *en annuli*. This is the argument used to bound the Lebesgue constant in the proof of [8, Theorem 4.6] (in fact, if v_ξ is the Lagrange basis, the upper bound we seek is exactly the Lebesgue constant). Thus we have \mathcal{L} for which

$$\|s\|_{L_\infty(\mathbb{M})} \leq \mathcal{L} \|s|_\Xi\|_{\ell_\infty(\Xi)} = \mathcal{L} \|A_{\infty,\cdot}\|_{\ell_\infty(\Xi)},$$

For $p = 1$, we have

$$\int_{\mathbb{M}} |s(x)| dx \leq C \|A_{1,\cdot}\|_{\ell_1(\Xi)}.$$

Here we have used the fact that $\|v_{1,\xi}\|_1 \leq C$ for some constant C depending only on the manifold \mathbb{M} and the constants in Assumption 3.4. A standard application of operator interpolation proves the other cases. The constant c_2 can be taken to be $C^{1/p} \mathcal{L}^{1-1/p}$. \square

Note that in the proof above we did not use Assumption 3.4 in its full force. In fact, the following much less stringent decay condition for the family of functions

$$|v_{p,\xi}(x)| \lesssim q^{-d/p} (1 + \text{dist}(x, \xi)/q)^{-\mu}, \quad \mu > d,$$

is sufficient for Proposition 3.6 to hold true.

3.2 Lower bounds

The lower bounds in this case are *sampling* inequalities, and the lower bound in the L_∞ case follows immediately with constant 1. The main challenge is to establish the L_p lower comparison, and, in contrast with the upper bound, there is no convenient way to make use of Riesz–Thorin or other interpolation results. In our proof, it is not just the decay of the basis elements, but also their nature as Lagrange functions and their equicontinuity that is important.

Proposition 3.7. *Under Assumptions 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5, there exist constants $c_1 > 0$ and $q_0 > 0$, so that for $q < q_0$, for $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ and for all $s \in X$,*

$$c_1 \|s|_\Xi\|_{\ell_p(\Xi)} \leq q^{-d/p} \|s\|_p.$$

The constants c_1 and q_0 depend only on ρ , the constants appearing in Assumptions 3.4 and 3.5 (namely C_1, ν, C_2, ϵ), and on \mathbb{M} (specifically on the constants appearing in Assumption 2.2).

Proof. The L_∞ case follows immediately with constant 1. We will therefore assume in the rest of the proof that $1 \leq p < \infty$.

We estimate the L_p norm of the function by integrals over a union of disjoint balls $\{B(\xi, \gamma q) : \xi \in \Xi\}$ with $\gamma \leq 1$:

$$\|s\|_p^p = \int_{\mathbb{M}} \left| \sum_{\zeta \in \Xi} s(\zeta) v_\zeta(x) \right|^p dx \geq \sum_{\xi \in \Xi} \int_{B(\xi, \gamma q)} \left| \sum_{\zeta \in \Xi} s(\zeta) v_\zeta(x) \right|^p dx.$$

The Hölder continuity assumption implies that, for $\gamma > 0$ sufficiently small $|v_\xi(x)| \geq \frac{2}{3}$ in a neighborhood $B(\xi, \gamma q)$ (the choice of $\gamma^\epsilon \leq 1/(3C_2)$ does the trick). Consequently, we have, for each fixed $\xi \in \Xi$, that

$$\int_{B(\xi, \gamma q)} |v_\xi(x)|^p dx \geq \min_{x \in B(\xi, \gamma q)} |v_\xi(x)|^p \times (\text{vol}(B(\xi, \gamma q))) \geq \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^p \alpha_{\mathbb{M}}(\gamma q)^d.$$

We now use a diagonal dominance argument: we show that, for each fixed $\xi \in \Xi$, the integral $\int_{B(\xi, \gamma q)} |\sum_{\zeta \in \Xi} s(\zeta) v_\zeta(x)|^p dx$ is dominated by the “principal term” $\int_{B(\xi, \gamma q)} |s(\xi) v_\xi(x)|^p dx$. To show this, we estimate the contribution of the *off-center* terms. In short, we have the estimate

$$\sum_{\xi \in \Xi} \int_{B(\xi, \gamma q)} \left| \sum_{\zeta \in \Xi} s(\zeta) v_\zeta(x) \right|^p dx \geq \sum_{\xi \in \Xi} \left(2^{1-p} \int_{B(\xi, \gamma q)} |s(\xi) v_\xi(x)|^p dx - \int_{B(\xi, \gamma q)} \left| \sum_{\zeta \neq \xi} s(\zeta) v_\zeta(x) \right|^p dx \right).$$

This is a consequence of the following inequality which we use at times throughout the paper, and state here formally:

$$\left| \sum_{j=1}^n a_j \right|^p \leq n^{p-1} \sum_{j=1}^n |a_j|^p. \quad (3.5)$$

In this case we have applied (3.5) with $n = 2$, $a_1 = \sum_{\zeta \in \Xi} |s(\zeta) v_\zeta(x)|$ and $a_2 = -\sum_{\zeta \in \Xi \setminus \xi} |s(\zeta) v_\zeta(x)|$, which after a manipulation gives $|a_1|^p \geq 2^{1-p}(a_1 + a_2)^p - |a_2|^p$. Combining this with the above estimate of the principal term gives

$$\|s\|_p^p \geq \sum_{\xi \in \Xi} \left(\frac{2\alpha_{\mathbb{M}}}{3^p} (\gamma q)^d |s_\xi|^p - \int_{B(\xi, \gamma q)} \left| \sum_{\zeta \neq \xi} s(\zeta) v_\zeta(x) \right|^p dx \right). \quad (3.6)$$

By shrinking γ , the sum $\sum_{\xi \in \Xi} \int_{B(\xi, \gamma q)} |\sum_{\zeta \neq \xi} s(\zeta) v_\zeta(x)|^p dx$ can be made as small as desired. In particular as shown in Lemma 3.8 below, the off-center sum can be made less than one half of the principal part of (3.6), $\sum_{\xi \in \Xi} \frac{2\alpha_{\mathbb{M}}}{3^p} (\gamma q)^d |s_\xi|^p$, and the choice of γ depends only on \mathbb{M} and the constants from Assumptions 3.4 and 3.5, and not all on p . As a consequence

$$\|s\|_p^p \geq \frac{\alpha_{\mathbb{M}}}{3^p} (\gamma q)^d \sum_{\xi \in \Xi} |s(\xi)|^p.$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} c_1 &= \min_{p \in [1, \infty]} (\alpha_{\mathbb{M}} \gamma^d)^{1/p} / 3 \\ &= \min(\alpha_{\mathbb{M}} \gamma^d / 3, 1). \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

Lemma 3.8. *There exist two constants q_0 and R , depending only on the manifold \mathbb{M} and the constants from Assumptions 3.4 and 3.5, such that the inequality*

$$\sum_{\xi \in \Xi} \int_{B(\xi, \gamma q)} \left| \sum_{\zeta \neq \xi} s(\zeta) v_\zeta(x) \right|^p dx \leq \frac{\alpha_{\mathbb{M}}}{3^p} (\gamma q)^d \sum_{\xi \in \Xi} |s(\xi)|^p$$

holds for all $s \in X$ and all $p \in [1, \infty)$ when $q < q_0$ and $\gamma < R$.

Proof. Given $\gamma \leq 1$, $\Gamma \geq 1$, $q \leq \Gamma/r_{\mathbb{M}}$ and $\xi \in \Xi$, we write

$$\int_{B(\xi, \gamma q)} \left| \sum_{\zeta \neq \xi} s(\zeta) v_\zeta(x) \right|^p dx \leq (I_\xi + II_\xi + III_\xi),$$

where, using (3.5) with $n = 3$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} I_\xi &:= 3^{p-1} \int_{B(\xi, \gamma q)} \left| \sum_{\substack{\zeta \neq \xi \\ \text{dist}(\zeta, \xi) \leq \Gamma q}} s(\zeta) v_\zeta(x) \right|^p dx \\ II_\xi &:= 3^{p-1} \int_{B(\xi, \gamma q)} \left| \sum_{\Gamma q < \text{dist}(\zeta, \xi) \leq r_{\mathbb{M}}} s(\zeta) v_\zeta(x) \right|^p dx \\ III_\xi &:= 3^{p-1} \int_{B(\xi, \gamma q)} \left| \sum_{\text{dist}(\zeta, \xi) > r_{\mathbb{M}}} s(\zeta) v_\zeta(x) \right|^p dx. \end{aligned}$$

We will bound the three sums $\sum_{\xi \in \Xi} I_\xi$, $\sum_{\xi \in \Xi} II_\xi$, and $\sum_{\xi \in \Xi} III_\xi$ so that each is less than $\frac{1}{3} \frac{\alpha_{\mathbb{M}}}{3^p} (\gamma q)^d \sum_{\xi \in \Xi} |s(\xi)|^p$.

To obtain the desired estimate, we adopt the following strategy:

1. we first choose Γ sufficiently large to bound $\sum II_\xi = o(\Gamma^{-1}) \times (\gamma q)^d \sum_{\xi \in \Xi} |s(\xi)|^p$,
2. we then choose q sufficiently small to bound $\sum III_\xi = o(q) \times (\gamma q)^d \sum_{\xi \in \Xi} |s(\xi)|^p$, at the same time keeping $q < r_{\mathbb{M}}/\Gamma$,
3. we finally show that $\sum I_\xi \leq (\mathcal{K} \Gamma^d \gamma^\epsilon)^p (\gamma q)^d \sum_{\xi \in \Xi} |s(\xi)|^p$ where \mathcal{K} is a constant depending only on \mathbb{M} and the constants from Assumptions 3.4 and 3.5, which allows us to choose γ .

The order in which we carry this out is important, because both q and γ depend on Γ , and we wish to be able to choose them independently of p .

Step 1, estimating II : The quantity II_ξ is subdivided into (comparable to) $|\log q|$ -many terms, each term being a sum over a dyadic region:

$$\Omega_k := \Omega_k(\xi) := \{\zeta \in \Xi \mid \Gamma 2^k q \leq \text{dist}(\xi, \zeta) \leq \Gamma 2^{k+1} q\}, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, N_q,$$

in which $2^{N_q} \sim \frac{\Gamma_{\mathbb{M}}}{\Gamma_q}$. This means that, for $M_k := \int_{B(\xi, \gamma q)} \left| \sum_{\zeta \in \Omega_k} s(\zeta) v_\zeta(x) \right|^p dx$,

$$II_\xi \leq (3)^{p-1} \sum_{k=0}^{N_q} 2^{(p-1)(k+1)} \int_{B(\xi, \gamma q)} \left| \sum_{\zeta \in \Omega_k} s(\zeta) v_\zeta(x) \right|^p dx = (3)^{p-1} \sum_{k=0}^{N_q} 2^{(p-1)(k+1)} M_k,$$

where the above inequality follows from $\left| \sum_{j=1}^n a_j \right|^p \leq \sum_{j=1}^n 2^{j(p-1)} |a_j|^p$. This follows easily from repeated application of (3.5) with $n = 2$. We note that (3.5) could be applied directly to estimate II_ξ , but at a cost of incurring a factor N_q^{p-1} , which depends on q .

We now estimate the contribution from each M_k , the portion of II_ξ coming from the dyadic interval Ω_k . By using the inequality $|\sum_{j=1}^n a_j|^p \leq n^{p-1} \sum |a_j|^p$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} M_k &\leq (\#\Omega_k)^{p-1} \times \sum_{\zeta \in \Omega_k} \int_{B(\xi, \gamma q)} |s(\zeta) v_\zeta(x)|^p dx \\ &\leq (\#\Omega_k)^{p-1} \times \max_{\zeta \in \Omega_k} \|v_\zeta\|_{L^\infty(B(\xi, \gamma q))}^p \times \text{vol}(B(\xi, \gamma q)) \times \sum_{\zeta \in \Omega_k} |s(\zeta)|^p \\ &\leq \left(K_{\mathbb{M}}(2^{k+1}\Gamma)^d \right)^{p-1} \times \left(C_1^p \exp(-\nu p \Gamma 2^k) \right) \times \left(\omega_{\mathbb{M}}(\gamma q)^d \right) \times \sum_{\zeta \in \Omega_k} |s(\zeta)|^p. \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

In the final line, we have used the estimate $\#\Omega_k \leq K_{\mathbb{M}}(2^{k+1}\Gamma)^d$, and Assumption 3.4, namely that for $\zeta \in \Omega_k$ and $x \in B(\xi, \gamma q)$, we have $|v_\zeta(x)| \leq C_1 \exp(-\nu \Gamma 2^k)$. Multiplying by $3^{p-1} 2^{(p-1)(k+1)}$ and summing from 0 to N_q , we obtain (after rearranging some terms)

$$II_\xi \leq C_1 \omega_{\mathbb{M}} (3 K_{\mathbb{M}} C_1 2^{d+1})^{p-1} (\gamma q)^d \left(\sum_{k=0}^{N_q} (2^{k(d+1)} \Gamma^d)^{p-1} \exp(-\nu p \Gamma 2^k) \left[\sum_{\zeta \in \Omega_k} |s(\zeta)|^p \right] \right) \quad (3.8)$$

We introduce the notation $\mathcal{K}_{II} := 3 K_{\mathbb{M}} C_1 2^{d+1}$. Summing the II_ξ over $\xi \in \Xi$ and using the inequality $\#\{\xi: \zeta \in \Omega_k(\xi)\} \leq K_{\mathbb{M}}(2^{k+1}\Gamma)^d$ (this follows from the fact that, for a given $\zeta \in \Xi$, $\#\{\xi: \zeta \in \Omega_k(\xi)\} = \#\Omega_k(\zeta)$, since the condition defining these sets is symmetric in ξ and ζ) we obtain,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\xi \in \Xi} II_\xi &\leq C_1 \omega_{\mathbb{M}} \mathcal{K}_{II}^{p-1} (\gamma q)^d \left(\sum_{k=0}^{N_q} (2^{k(d+1)} \Gamma^d)^{p-1} \exp(-\nu p \Gamma 2^k) \sum_{\xi \in \Xi} \left[\sum_{\zeta \in \Omega_k} |s(\zeta)|^p \right] \right) \\ &\leq C_1 \omega_{\mathbb{M}} \mathcal{K}_{II}^{p-1} (\gamma q)^d \left(\sum_{k=0}^{N_q} (2^{k(d+1)} \Gamma^d)^{p-1} \exp(-\nu p \Gamma 2^k) (K_{\mathbb{M}}(2^{k+1}\Gamma)^d) \left[\sum_{\zeta \in \Xi} |s(\zeta)|^p \right] \right) \\ &\leq \frac{\omega_{\mathbb{M}}}{3} \mathcal{K}_{II}^p \frac{(\gamma q)^d}{\Gamma^p} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{N_q} (2^k \Gamma)^{(d+1)p} \exp(-\nu p \Gamma 2^k) \right) \left[\sum_{\zeta \in \Xi} |s(\zeta)|^p \right]. \end{aligned}$$

In the final inequality, we have used the fact that $2^{(k+1)d} \leq 2^{k(d+1)} \times 2^{d+1}$ and that $\Gamma^{dp} = \frac{\Gamma^{(d+1)p}}{\Gamma^p}$. After some minor cleaning up, we have

$$\sum_{\xi \in \Xi} II_\xi \leq \frac{\omega_{\mathbb{M}}}{3} \mathcal{K}_{II}^p \left(\Gamma^{dp} \exp(-\nu p \Gamma) + \frac{2}{\Gamma^p} \int_{\Gamma}^{\infty} \exp(-\nu p r) r^{(d+1)p-1} dr \right) (\gamma q)^d \|s|_{\Xi}\|_{\ell_p(\Xi)}^p.$$

This estimate holds because $r \mapsto r^{p(d+1)} \exp(-\nu pr)$ is decreasing for $r \geq (d+1)/\nu$. Because we would like to bound this final expression by $\frac{\alpha_{\mathbb{M}}}{3^{p+1}}(\gamma q)^d \|s|_{\Xi}\|_{\ell_p(\Xi)}^p$, it suffices to take

$$\max \left(\Gamma^{dp} \exp(-\nu p \Gamma), \frac{2}{\Gamma^p} \int_{\Gamma}^{\infty} \exp(-\nu pr) r^{(d+1)p-1} dr \right) \leq \frac{\alpha_{\mathbb{M}}}{2\omega_{\mathbb{M}}} (9C_1 K_{\mathbb{M}} 2^{d+1})^{-p}.$$

As we demonstrate in Lemma 3.9, using $\epsilon^{-1} = \frac{2\omega_{\mathbb{M}}}{\alpha_{\mathbb{M}}} 9C_1 K_{\mathbb{M}} 2^{d+1}$, this can be accomplished for a choice of Γ depending only on \mathbb{M} and the constants from Assumption 3.4.

Step 2, estimating III : Mimicking the estimate (3.7) we have

$$\begin{aligned} III_{\xi} &\leq 3^{p-1} (\#\{\zeta \in \Xi \mid \text{dist}(\zeta, \xi) > r_{\mathbb{M}}\})^{p-1} \times \sum_{\text{dist}(\zeta, \xi) > r_{\mathbb{M}}} \int_{B(\xi, \gamma q)} |s(\zeta) v_{\zeta}(x)|^p dx \\ &\leq 3^{p-1} (\#\Xi)^{p-1} \times \max_{\text{dist}(\zeta, \xi) > r_{\mathbb{M}}} \|v_{\zeta}\|_{L_{\infty}(B(\xi, \gamma q))}^p \times \text{vol}(B(\xi, \gamma q)) \times \sum_{\text{dist}(\zeta, \xi) > r_{\mathbb{M}}} |s(\zeta)|^p \end{aligned}$$

It is easy to estimate the cardinality of Ξ , since $\text{vol}(\mathbb{M}) \geq \sum_{\xi \in \Xi} \text{vol}(B(\xi, q))$. By using Assumption 3.4 to estimate $\max_{\{\zeta \mid \text{dist}(\zeta, \xi) > r_{\mathbb{M}}\}} \|v_{\zeta}\|_{L_{\infty}(B(\xi, \gamma q))}^p$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} III_{\xi} &\leq 3^{p-1} \left(\frac{\text{vol}(\mathbb{M})}{\alpha_{\mathbb{M}} q^d} \right)^{p-1} C_1^p \exp \left(-\nu p \frac{r_{\mathbb{M}}}{q} \right) \omega_{\mathbb{M}} (\gamma q)^d \left[\sum_{\text{dist}(\zeta, \xi) > r_{\mathbb{M}}} |s(\zeta)|^p \right] \\ &= C_1 \omega_{\mathbb{M}} \mathcal{K}_{III}^{p-1} q^{-d(p-1)} \exp \left(-\nu p \frac{r_{\mathbb{M}}}{q} \right) (\gamma q)^d \left[\sum_{\text{dist}(\zeta, \xi) > r_{\mathbb{M}}} |s(\zeta)|^p \right], \end{aligned}$$

with $\mathcal{K}_{III} := 3C_1 \text{vol}(\mathbb{M})/\alpha_{\mathbb{M}}$. Summing over $\xi \in \Xi$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\xi \in \Xi} III_{\xi} &\leq C_1 \omega_{\mathbb{M}} \mathcal{K}_{III}^{p-1} q^{-d(p-1)} \exp \left(-\nu p \frac{r_{\mathbb{M}}}{q} \right) (\gamma q)^d \sum_{\xi \in \Xi} \left[\sum_{\text{dist}(\zeta, \xi) > r_{\mathbb{M}}} |s(\zeta)|^p \right] \\ &\leq C_1 \omega_{\mathbb{M}} \mathcal{K}_{III}^{p-1} q^{-d(p-1)} \exp \left(-\nu p \frac{r_{\mathbb{M}}}{q} \right) (\gamma q)^d \left[\sum_{\zeta \in \Xi} \left(\frac{\text{vol}(\mathbb{M})}{\alpha_{\mathbb{M}} q^d} \right) |s(\zeta)|^p \right] \\ &= \frac{\omega_{\mathbb{M}}}{3} \mathcal{K}_{III}^p q^{-dp} \exp \left(-\nu p \frac{r_{\mathbb{M}}}{q} \right) (\gamma q)^d \left[\sum_{\zeta \in \Xi} |s(\zeta)|^p \right]. \end{aligned}$$

We wish to ensure that $\sum_{\xi \in \Xi} III_{\xi} \leq \frac{1}{3} \frac{\alpha_{\mathbb{M}}}{3^p} (\gamma q)^d \sum_{\xi \in \Xi} |s(\xi)|^p$, so it suffices to take $q \leq q_0$, where $q_0 \leq r_{\mathbb{M}}/\Gamma$ is the largest value for which the condition $0 \leq q \leq q_0$ implies $q^{-d} \exp(-\nu r_{\mathbb{M}}/q) \leq \frac{\alpha_{\mathbb{M}}^2}{\omega_{\mathbb{M}}} (9C_1 \text{vol}(\mathbb{M}))^{-1}$.

Step 3, estimating I : To estimate I_{ξ} , we make use of bounds on v_{ζ} derived from the Hölder continuity assumption and the fact that the Lagrange function vanishes at ξ , when $\xi \neq \zeta$, to get

$$\begin{aligned} I_{\xi} &\leq 3^{p-1} \int_{B(\xi, \gamma q)} (K_{\mathbb{M}} \Gamma^d)^{p-1} (C_2 \gamma^{\epsilon})^p \sum_{\text{dist}(\zeta, \xi) \leq \Gamma q} |s(\zeta)|^p dx \\ &\leq \frac{1}{3} 3^p K_{\mathbb{M}}^{p-1} C_2^p \Gamma^{d(p-1)} \gamma^{\epsilon p} \omega_{\mathbb{M}} (\gamma q)^d \sum_{\text{dist}(\zeta, \xi) \leq \Gamma q} |s(\zeta)|^p. \end{aligned}$$

In the first inequality, we use the bound

$$|v_\zeta(x)| \leq C_2 \gamma^\epsilon, \quad \text{for } x \text{ satisfying } \text{dist}(x, \xi) \leq \gamma q.$$

and the estimate on the number of centers

$$\#(\Xi \cap B(\xi, \Gamma q)) \leq K_{\mathbb{M}} \Gamma^d.$$

The third inequality follows from the simple estimate $\text{vol}(B(\xi, \gamma q)) \leq \omega_{\mathbb{M}}(\gamma q)^d$.

Summing over $\xi \in \Xi$, we obtain:

$$\sum_{\xi \in \Xi} I_\xi \leq \frac{\omega_{\mathbb{M}}}{3} 3^p K_{\mathbb{M}}^{p-1} C_2^p \Gamma^{d(p-1)} \gamma^{d+\epsilon p} q^d \sum_{\xi \in \Xi} \sum_{\text{dist}(\zeta, \xi) \leq \Gamma q} |s(\zeta)|^p \leq \frac{\omega_{\mathbb{M}}}{3} \left(\mathcal{K} \Gamma^d \gamma^\epsilon \right)^p (\gamma q)^d \|s|_\Xi\|_{\ell_p(\Xi)}^p,$$

where $\mathcal{K} := 3K_{\mathbb{M}}C_2$. The final estimate results by exchanging the two summations, and employing the fact that $\#\{\xi \in \Xi: \text{dist}(\zeta, \xi) \leq \Gamma q\} \leq K_{\mathbb{M}} \Gamma^d$.

Thus, in order to force $\sum_{\xi \in \Xi} I_\xi \leq \frac{1}{3} \frac{\alpha_{\mathbb{M}}}{3^p} (\gamma q)^d \|s|_\Xi\|_{\ell_p(\Xi)}^p$, the choice of $\gamma^\epsilon < \frac{\alpha_{\mathbb{M}}}{\omega_{\mathbb{M}}} (9K_{\mathbb{M}}C_2\Gamma^d)^{-1}$ suffices.

This completes the proof of the lemma. \square

Lemma 3.9. *Let $\nu > 0$, $d \geq 1$. For every $\epsilon > 0$ there is $\Gamma_0 \geq (d+1)/\nu$, (depending on ν, d, ϵ) so that for $\Gamma \geq \Gamma_0$ and for all $p \in [1, \infty)$,*

$$\max \left(\Gamma^{dp} \exp(-\nu p \Gamma), \frac{2}{\Gamma^p} \int_{\Gamma}^{\infty} \exp(-\nu p r) r^{(d+1)p-1} dr \right) \leq \epsilon^p.$$

Proof. It suffices to establish that

$$\frac{2}{\Gamma^p} \int_{\Gamma}^{\infty} \exp(-\nu p r) r^{(d+1)p-1} dr \leq \epsilon^p$$

for an appropriate Γ_0 and $\Gamma \geq \Gamma_0$. To see this, assume $\Gamma_0 \geq \max(e, \frac{2(d+1)}{\nu})$ which implies

$$r \leq \frac{\Gamma_0}{e} e^{r/\Gamma_0} \quad \text{whenever } r \geq \Gamma_0.$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2}{\Gamma^p} \int_{\Gamma}^{\infty} \exp(-\nu p r) r^{(d+1)p-1} dx \\ & \leq \frac{2}{\Gamma^p} \int_{\Gamma}^{\infty} \exp(-\nu p r) \left[\frac{\Gamma_0}{e} e^{r/\Gamma_0} \right]^{(d+1)p-1} dr \\ & \leq \left(\frac{\Gamma_0}{e} \right)^{dp} \cdot \frac{2e}{\Gamma_0 e^p} \int_{\Gamma}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{p\nu}{2} \cdot r} dr \\ & = \left(\frac{\Gamma_0}{e} \right)^{dp} \cdot \frac{4e}{\Gamma_0 p \nu e^p} \cdot e^{-p\nu \Gamma/2}. \end{aligned}$$

The desired conclusion now follows easily. \square

3.3 Stability of the Lagrange Basis

From Propositions 3.6 and 3.7 we now have:

Theorem 3.10. *Under Assumptions 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5, there exist constants $0 < c_1 < c_2$, so that*

$$c_1 \|A_{p,\cdot}\|_{\ell_p(\Xi)} \leq \|s\|_{L_p(\mathbb{M})} \leq c_2 \|A_{p,\cdot}\|_{\ell_p(\Xi)}.$$

holds for all $s = \sum_{\xi \in \Xi} A_\xi v_\xi \in X$.

It follows that the Lagrange basis considered in [8] is stable.

Corollary 3.11. *Let \mathbb{M} be a d -dimensional, compact, Riemannian manifold, let $m > d/2$ and let $\kappa_{m,\mathbb{M}}$ be one of the kernels considered in [8]. If $\Xi \subset \mathbb{M}$ has mesh ratio ρ , then the associated Lagrange basis $(\chi_\xi)_{\xi \in \Xi}$, $\chi_\xi = \sum a_\zeta \kappa_{m,\mathbb{M}}(\cdot, \zeta)$, satisfies (3.1) for all $s \in S(\kappa_{m,\mathbb{M}})$, with c_1, c_2 depending only on ρ, m and M .*

Proof. The Lagrange functions satisfy Assumption 3.4 by [8, Proposition 4.5]. It remains to show that they are uniformly Hölder continuous. This is shown in Lemma 7.3, which we postpone until the appendix. \square

4 The L_∞ -norm of the L_2 -projector

We now discuss the problem of best L_2 approximation from finite subspaces of \mathbb{M} , an elementary problem, but one which we consider for the sake of clarity. Given a family (indexed over the set Ξ , with $\#\Xi < \infty$) of continuous functions $(v_\xi)_{\xi \in \Xi}$ on \mathbb{M} , we denote the ‘synthesis map’ by $V: \mathbb{C}^\Xi \rightarrow X := \text{span}_{\xi \in \Xi} v_\xi \subset C(\mathbb{M})$. This is an operator which maps sequences of coefficients to functions in X via

$$(a_\xi)_{\xi \in \Xi} \mapsto \sum_{\xi \in \Xi} a_\xi v_\xi.$$

The corresponding ‘analysis map’

$$V^*: L_1(\mathbb{M}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\Xi: s \mapsto (\langle s, v_\xi \rangle)_{\xi \in \Xi},$$

is the formal adjoint of the synthesis map. Since each v_ξ is in $L_1(\mathbb{M}) \cap L_\infty(\mathbb{M})$, it follows that V^* is a bounded operator on each L_p space.

If V is 1–1, it follows that the L_2 projector on X is the operator $T_\Xi = V(V^*V)^{-1}V^*$, and it, too, is bounded on each $L_p(\mathbb{M})$, $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. One can write $T_\Xi(f) = \sum_{\xi \in \Xi} c_\xi v_\xi$, for $f \in L_p$, with coefficients c_ξ (uniquely) determined by the Gram matrix $\mathbf{G} = V^*V$ and inner products with f ,

$$\mathbf{G}(c_\xi)_{\xi \in \Xi} = V^*f \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \langle T_\Xi(f), v_\xi \rangle = \langle f, v_\xi \rangle, \quad \xi \in \Xi.$$

A consequence of this fact is that $(T_\Xi f - f) \perp X$ and

$$\|f - T_\Xi f\|_2 \leq \|f - s\|_2$$

for all $s \in X$.

We make special note of the fact that the L_2 projector is independent of the choice of the basis. As such, the formal dependence of T_Ξ on Ξ should seem out of place. We adopt this notation because when $X = S(\kappa, \Xi)$, the index set $\Xi \subset \mathbb{M}$ is contained in \mathbb{M} , and the spaces (not just the bases) are naturally indexed by Ξ .

The norm of T_Ξ on L_∞ matches the operator norm on L_1 , and this quantity controls the L_p operator norms for all $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. Indeed,

$$\|T_\Xi\|_\infty = \sup_{\|f\|_\infty=1} \sup_{\|g\|_1=1} |\langle T_\Xi f, g \rangle| = \sup_{\|f\|_\infty=1} \sup_{\|g\|_1=1} |\langle T_\Xi g, f \rangle| = \|T_\Xi\|_1.$$

We will establish an upper bound for $\|T_\Xi\|_\infty$ by separately estimating the following three norms:

$$\|V\|_{\ell_\infty \rightarrow L_\infty}, \quad \|(V^*V)^{-1}\|_{\ell_\infty \rightarrow \ell_\infty}, \quad \|V^*\|_{L_\infty \rightarrow \ell_\infty}.$$

The challenging part lies in the process of estimating $\|(V^*V)^{-1}\|_{\ell_\infty \rightarrow \ell_\infty}$. Under basic assumptions on the basis functions, we can bound the product of the remaining two operator norms $\|V\|_\infty \times \|V^*\|_\infty$, with little effort.

4.1 The ℓ_∞ -boundedness of the inverse of the Gramian

Using the basis $(v_{2,\xi})_{\xi \in \Xi}$, renormalized as in Remark 3.2, the L_2 projector T_Ξ has Gram matrix $\mathbf{G} := (\langle v_{2,\xi}, v_{2,\zeta} \rangle)_{\xi, \zeta}$. The equation

$$\frac{\sum_{\xi, \zeta \in \Xi} a_\xi \mathbf{G}(\xi, \zeta) a_\zeta}{\sum_{\xi \in \Xi} |a_\xi|^2} = \frac{\|\sum_{\xi \in \Xi} a_\xi v_{2,\xi}\|_2^2}{\|a\|_{\ell_2(\Xi)}^2}.$$

shows that the *Riesz bounds* associated with this basis determine the numerical range of the Gramian. By estimate (3.1), the eigenvalues of \mathbf{G} are bounded below and above by c_1^2 and c_2^2 .

We now investigate \mathbf{G} and its inverse. For a local basis, as in Assumption 3.4, it is possible to estimate the size of an entry by its distance from the diagonal. For $\xi, \zeta \in \Xi$ sufficiently far apart, we write $\Omega_1 := \{x \in \mathbb{M} \mid \text{dist}(x, \xi) \leq \text{dist}(x, \zeta)\}$ and $\Omega_2 := \{x \in \mathbb{M} \mid \text{dist}(x, \zeta) \leq \text{dist}(x, \xi)\}$. Noting that both $\text{dist}(\zeta, \Omega_1)$ and $\text{dist}(\xi, \Omega_2)$ are no less than $\text{dist}(\xi, \zeta)/2$, (3.4) implies

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathbf{G}(\xi, \zeta)| &= \left| \int_{\mathbb{M}} v_{2,\xi}(x) v_{2,\zeta}(x) dx \right| \leq \int_{\Omega_2} |v_{\infty,\xi}(x)| |v_{1,\zeta}(x)| dx + \int_{\Omega_1} |v_{\infty,\zeta}(x)| |v_{1,\xi}(x)| dx \\ &\leq C_{\mathbf{G}} \exp \left[-\mu \frac{\min(\text{dist}(\xi, \zeta), r_{\mathbb{M}})}{q} \right] \end{aligned}$$

with $\mu := \nu/2$. Here $C_{\mathbf{G}}$ is a constant depending only on the manifold \mathbb{M} and the constants in Assumption 3.4.

To show the ℓ_∞ -boundedness of the inverse of the Gramian, we adapt an argument developed by Demko, Moss and Smith [3]. Their results primarily apply to bandlimited matrices⁴, and our

⁴ Demko, Moss and Smith also addressed a few exceptional cases in which the matrices involved are full. However, the discussion there does not seem to imply the situation we are dealing with here.

Gramians are not such matrices. To use their argument, we decompose the Gramian as a sum of a bandlimited matrix \mathbf{B} and a negligible matrix \mathbf{R} . To be precise, we write

$$\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{B}(\text{Id} + \mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{R}),$$

in which $\mathbf{B}(\xi, \zeta) = 0$ for $\text{dist}(\zeta, \xi) \geq \Gamma q$ and $\mathbf{R}(\xi, \zeta) = 0$ for $\text{dist}(\zeta, \xi) < \Gamma q$, where $\Gamma > 1$ is a cutoff parameter we need to administer with care in our proof. The main challenge in the process of bounding $\|\mathbf{G}^{-1}\|_\infty = \|(\text{Id} + \mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{R})^{-1}\mathbf{B}^{-1}\|_\infty$ is to show that $\|\mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{R}\|_\infty < 1$. The key idea is that we bound the norm of \mathbf{R} by the integral $\int_\Gamma^\infty r^d e^{-\mu r} dr$, which decays exponentially with Γ whereas the norm of \mathbf{B}^{-1} is comparable to Γ^d .

Proposition 4.1. *Suppose the basis $(v_\xi)_{\xi \in \Xi}$ is stable and local. I.e., it satisfies (3.1) and Assumption 3.4. Then there is a constant $R > 0$ so that for all Ξ with $q < R$, the inverse of Gram matrix $\mathbf{G} = (\langle v_{2,\xi}, v_{2,\zeta} \rangle)_{\xi, \zeta}$ has L_∞ norm bounded by a constant depending only on \mathbb{M} and the constants from (3.1) and Assumptions 3.4. In fact, we have*

$$\|\mathbf{G}^{-1}\|_\infty \leq 2\mathcal{C}\Gamma^d$$

with constants \mathcal{C} and Γ (depending only on \mathbb{M} , C_1 , ν and c_1 and c_2) as defined in (4.3) and (4.1) below.

Proof. By picking Γ sufficiently large and q sufficiently small, $\|\mathbf{R}\|_\infty \leq \sup_\zeta \sum_{\text{dist}(\xi, \zeta) \geq \Gamma q} |\mathbf{G}(\xi, \zeta)|$ can be made as small as desired. Indeed, we have

$$\|\mathbf{R}\|_\infty \leq \sup_\zeta \sum_{\text{dist}(\xi, \zeta) \geq \Gamma q} |\mathbf{G}(\xi, \zeta)| \leq \sup_\zeta \sum_{k=1}^\infty \sum_{\xi \in H_k(\zeta)} |\mathbf{G}(\xi, \zeta)|$$

We have defined $H_k(\zeta) := \{\xi \in \Xi : k\Gamma q \leq \text{dist}(\xi, \zeta) \leq (k+1)\Gamma q\}$ to be the set of centers in an annulus around ζ of radius $k\Gamma q$. For small k , $\xi \in H_k(\zeta)$, ensures that $|\mathbf{G}(\xi, \zeta)| \leq C_{\mathbf{G}} \sum_{\xi \in H_k(\zeta)} \exp(-\mu k\Gamma)$, while for large k , (say $k \geq k^*$) $\xi \in H_k(\zeta)$ implies $|\mathbf{G}(\xi, \zeta)| \leq C_{\mathbf{G}} \sum_{\xi \in H_k(\zeta)} \exp(-\mu r_{\mathbb{M}}/q)$. By symmetry, the same inequality holds for $\|\mathbf{R}\|_1$. Since the cardinality of each set $H_k(\zeta)$ is less than $K_{\mathbb{M}}(k+1)^d \Gamma^d$, while the cardinality of $\bigcup_{k \geq k^*} H_k(\zeta) \subset \Xi$ is less than $\left(\frac{\text{diam}(\mathbb{M})}{q}\right)^d$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \max(\|\mathbf{R}\|_1, \|\mathbf{R}\|_\infty) &\leq C_{\mathbf{G}} K_{\mathbb{M}} \left(\Gamma^d \sum_{k=1}^\infty (k+1)^d \exp(-\mu k\Gamma) + \left(\frac{\text{diam}(\mathbb{M})}{q}\right)^d \exp(-\mu r_{\mathbb{M}}/q) \right) \\ &\leq \mathcal{K} \left(\Gamma^d \exp(-\mu\Gamma) + \frac{1}{\Gamma} \int_\Gamma^\infty r^d e^{-\mu r} dr + \left(\frac{\text{diam}(\mathbb{M})}{q}\right)^d \exp(-\mu r_{\mathbb{M}}/q) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (4.1)$$

By choosing Γ sufficiently large and then q sufficiently small, we can impose the condition that the last expression is less than

$$\frac{1}{2} \min(c_1^2, \mathcal{C}^{-1}\Gamma^{-d}),$$

where \mathcal{C} is defined in Equation (4.3).

It follows that $\|\mathbf{R}\|_p$ is less than $\frac{1}{2}c_1^2$ for every $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. In particular, this holds when $p = 2$, which implies that $\sigma(\mathbf{B})$, the spectrum of \mathbf{B} , is contained in the interval $[\frac{1}{2}c_1^2, \frac{3}{2}c_2^2] \subset [\frac{1}{2}c_1^2, 2c_2^2]$.

We are now ready to use Demko, Moss and Smith's argument. It is possible to approximate the univariate function $\frac{1}{x}$ on $[\frac{1}{2}c_1^2, 2c_2^2]$ using p_n , an algebraic polynomial of degree n with uniform error

$$\max_{x \in [\frac{1}{2}c_1^2, 2c_2^2]} \left| \frac{1}{x} - p_n(x) \right| \leq C_0 Q^{n+1}$$

where

$$Q := \frac{2c_2 - c_1}{2c_2 + c_1} < 1, \quad \text{and} \quad C_0 := \frac{(c_1 + c_2)^2}{2c_1^2 c_2^2} \leq \frac{3}{2} c_1^{-2} \quad (4.2)$$

We remark that \mathbf{B} is bandlimited, and that $\mathbf{B}^j(\xi, \zeta) = 0$ for $\text{dist}(\xi, \zeta) \geq j\Gamma q$. It follows that for ξ, ζ with $n\Gamma q \leq \text{dist}(\zeta, \xi)$, we have $p_n(\mathbf{B})(\xi, \zeta) = 0$. Thus we can use the spectral theorem for positive operators to write

$$|\mathbf{B}^{-1}(\xi, \zeta)| = |\mathbf{B}^{-1}(\xi, \zeta) - p_n(\mathbf{B})(\xi, \zeta)| \leq \|\mathbf{B}^{-1} - p_n(\mathbf{B})\|_2 = \max_{x \in \sigma(\mathbf{B})} \left| \frac{1}{x} - p_n(x) \right| \leq C_0 Q^{n+1}.$$

By setting

$$\tau := -\log Q = -\log \frac{2c_2 - c_1}{2c_2 + c_1},$$

we derive the following estimate on $|\mathbf{B}^{-1}(\xi, \zeta)|$:

$$|\mathbf{B}^{-1}(\xi, \zeta)| \leq \frac{3}{2} c_1^{-2} \exp \left[-\tau \frac{d(\xi, \zeta)}{\Gamma q} \right].$$

We note that τ depends only on c_1 and c_2 and not at all on Γ .

As we did for \mathbf{R} , we estimate the L_∞ operator norm of \mathbf{B}^{-1} to obtain

$$\|\mathbf{B}^{-1}\|_\infty \leq \frac{3}{2} c_1^{-2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} K_{\mathbb{M}}(k+1)^d e^{-\tau k/\Gamma} \leq \mathfrak{C} \Gamma^d$$

where

$$\mathfrak{C} = 3c_1^{-2} K_{\mathbb{M}} \tau^{-d} \int_0^\infty r^d e^{-r} dr. \quad (4.3)$$

To complete the proof, we note that $\|\mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{R}\|_\infty \leq \mathfrak{C} \Gamma^d \times \frac{1}{2} \Gamma^{-d} \mathfrak{C}^{-1} \leq \frac{1}{2}$, and consequently that $\|\mathbf{G}^{-1}\|_\infty \leq 2\mathfrak{C} \Gamma^d$. \square

Remark 4.2. In [6, 17] it is shown that invertible matrices that decay exponentially away from the diagonal have inverses with the same property. However, it is not clear that their results are applicable to this situation. In particular, it is unclear how to control the ensuing constants in order to bound the norms of these inverses.

5 Main Results

In this section, we show that for a space X with a local, stable basis, the L_2 projector is uniformly bounded in each L_p norm.

Theorem 5.1. *Let $\Xi \subset \mathbb{M}$ be a quasiuniform set. Assume that (3.1) and Assumption 3.4 hold true for the basis $(v_\xi)_{\xi \in \Xi}$ of X . Then for all $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, the L_p operator norm of the L_2 projector $T_\Xi = V(V^*V)^{-1}V^*: L_1(\mathbb{M}) \rightarrow X$ is bounded by a constant depending only on \mathbb{M} , ρ and the constants ν , C_1 , c_1 and c_2 that appear in (3.1) and Assumption 3.4.*

Proof. We note that Proposition 3.6 provides upper bounds for the norms $\|V\|_\infty$ and $\|V^*\|_\infty$, with which we can easily write down

$$\begin{aligned}\|V\|_\infty &= \max_x \sum_{\xi \in \Xi} |v_{2,\xi}(x)| = q^{-d/2} \max_x \sum_{\xi \in \Xi} |v_{\infty,\xi}(x)| \leq q^{-d/2} c_2, \\ \|V^*\|_\infty &= \max_\xi \int |v_{2,\xi}(x)| dx \leq q^{d/2} \max_\xi \int |v_{1,\xi}(x)| dx \leq q^{d/2} c_2.\end{aligned}$$

It follows that the product $\|V\|_\infty$ and $\|V^*\|_\infty$ is bounded by c_2^2 . In Proposition 4.1, we have shown that $\|(V^*V)^{-1}\|_\infty$ is bounded. Together, these imply that

$$\|T_\Xi\|_1 = \|T_\Xi\|_\infty \leq \|V\|_\infty \|V^*\|_\infty \|(V^*V)^{-1}\|_\infty$$

Thus by Riesz–Thorin interpolation, the L_p operator norm ($1 \leq p \leq \infty$) satisfies the same bound. \square

An immediate corollary is that for quasi-uniform sets Ξ , the L_2 projector T_Ξ gives rise to universal near-best approximations.

Corollary 5.2. *Under the conditions of the previous theorem, for $f \in L_p$*

$$\|f - T_\Xi f\|_p \leq (1 + \mathcal{K}) \text{dist}_p(f, S(\kappa, \Xi)),$$

where $\mathcal{K} \leq \max_p \|T_\Xi\|_p < \infty$.

A key motivation for studying stability of the Lagrange basis was the observation in [8] that the Lagrange functions associated with the Matérn type kernels $\kappa_{m,\mathbb{M}}$ satisfied Assumption 3.4. In the previous section, it was observed that they satisfy the stability relation (3.1) as well. It follows that Theorem 5.1 holds in the cases considered in [8].

Corollary 5.3. *Let \mathbb{M} be a d -dimensional, compact, Riemannian manifold, let $m > d/2$ and let $\kappa_{m,\mathbb{M}}$ be the kernels considered in [8]. If $\Xi \subset \mathbb{M}$ has mesh ratio ρ , then the L_2 projector is bounded on L_p , $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ by a constant depending only on ρ, \mathbb{M} and m , and, therefore delivers near-best approximation in each L_p .*

5.1 Example: L_2 projection on \mathbb{S}^2

We now provide the example of the kernel κ_{2,\mathbb{S}^2} that satisfies our two main assumptions, and which, by Theorem 5, gives rise to uniformly bounded L_2 projectors for quasi-uniform centers. Furthermore, the L_p approximation orders for this kernel can be given exactly, which furnishes the operators T_Ξ with a precise error analysis.

These facts follow from an analysis carried out in [8], where κ_{2,\mathbb{S}^2} was observed to satisfy Assumption 3.4, a fact which was crucial to yielding bounded Lebesgue constants. A complementary fact, observed in [8, Section 5], is that κ_{2,\mathbb{S}^2} belongs to the class of SBFs studied in [12]. A consequence of this, is that the kernel networks have universal convergence rates, a fact we consider below.

Setup: Let $L_d := \sqrt{\lambda_d^2 - \Delta_{\mathbb{S}^d}}$ be the pseudo-differential operator where $\Delta_{\mathbb{S}^d}$ is the Laplace–Beltrami operator on \mathbb{S}^d and $\lambda_d = \frac{d-1}{2}$. The Bessel potential Sobolev spaces have the norm given by

$$\|f\|_{H_\gamma^p} := \left\| \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} (\ell + \lambda_d)^\gamma P_\ell f \right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{S}^d)}.$$

We note that when $\gamma \in 2\mathbb{Z}$, L_d^γ is a *differential* operator and W_p^γ , the usual Sobolev space (imported from \mathbb{R}^d via a partition of unity and local diffeomorphisms, or obtained using covariant derivatives) is embedded in H_γ^p (this does not hold for other values of γ when $p = 1, \infty$).

Finally for $\beta = 1, 2, \dots$, let G_β be the Green’s function for L_d^β , i.e.,

$$L_d^\beta G_\beta(x \cdot y) = \delta_y(x).$$

More generally let $\phi_\beta := G_\beta + G_\beta * \psi$ where ψ is an L^1 zonal function and let $S_\Xi := \text{span}\{\phi_\beta(x \cdot \xi) : \xi \in \Xi\}$ where Ξ has uniformity measure $h/q \leq c_0$.

Convergence rates: The following was given in [12, Theorem 6.8]

Theorem 5.4. *Let $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, $\beta > d/p'$ ($1/p + 1/p' = 1$). If $f \in H_\beta^p$, then with ϕ_β and S_Ξ as given above,*

$$\text{dist}_p(f, S_\Xi) \leq C \rho^d h^\beta \|f\|_{H_\beta^p}.$$

In particular, we have for $\beta \in 2\mathbb{Z}$ that

$$\text{dist}_p(f, S_\Xi) \leq C \rho^d h^\beta \|f\|_{W_p^\beta}.$$

by the embedding stated above.

One can also treat functions of lower smoothness using a standard K -functional approach. To this end, we assume $\beta \in 2\mathbb{Z}$, ensuring that $W_p^\beta \subset H_\beta^p$. For $0 < s \leq \beta$ and $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, we define the Besov space $B_{p,\infty}^s$ as the collection of functions in L_p for which the following expression

$$\|f\|_{B_{p,\infty}^s} := \sup_{t>0} t^{-s} K(f, t)$$

is finite, where the K -functional $K(f, \cdot) : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ is defined as

$$K(f, t) := \inf \left\{ \|f - g\|_{L_p} + t^\beta \|g\|_{W_p^\beta} : g \in W_p^\beta \right\}.$$

For a complete discussion of Besov spaces, we recommend [20, 1.11, and Chapter 7] and the references therein. An immediate consequence of the definition is that, for an arbitrary function in $B_{p,\infty}^s$, and $t > 0$, there is $g_t \in W_p^\beta$ simultaneously satisfying

$$\|g_t\|_{W_p^\beta} \leq 2t^{s-\beta} \|f\|_{B_{p,\infty}^s} \quad \text{and} \quad \|f - g_t\|_{L_p} \leq 2t^s \|f\|_{B_{p,\infty}^s}.$$

In the setting of the previous theorem, one can approximate f by the kernel approximant to g_t .

Corollary 5.5. *Let $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, $\beta > d/p'$, $0 < s < \beta$, $(1/p + 1/p' = 1)$. If $f \in B_{p,\infty}^s$, then with ϕ_β and S_Ξ as given above,*

$$\text{dist}_p(f, S_\Xi) \leq C(1 + \rho^d)h^s \|f\|_{B_{p,\infty}^s}.$$

Example (The case $m = 2$, $\mathbb{M} = \mathbb{S}^2$.) In [8, Section 5], the example κ_{2,\mathbb{S}^2} is considered. We note that $2 > 1.5 = d/2 + .5$, so by Lemma 7.3, its shifts satisfy Assumption 3.5 with $\epsilon = .5$.

By applying a simple symmetry argument, the kernel is shown to be a function of the the collatitude $\theta \in [0, \pi]$,

$$\kappa_{2,\mathbb{S}^2}(x, y) = \phi(\theta), \quad \text{where } \theta := \cos^{-1}\langle x, y \rangle.$$

I.e., it is *zonal*. Further analysis shows that it satisfies the fourth order differential equation

$$\frac{1}{\sin \theta}(\sin \theta \phi'')'' - \frac{1}{\sin \theta}(\cos \theta \cot \theta \phi')' - \frac{1}{\sin \theta}(\sin \theta \phi')' + \phi = 0.$$

By considering a power series solution of this ODE, selecting the sole solution with appropriate singularity near $\theta = 0$, it is observed that $\phi = G_\beta + G_\beta * \psi$ with $\beta = 4$. Consequently, for quasiuniform centers the Lagrange functions associated with this kernel provide a stable basis, interpolation is stable in L_∞ , and L_2 minimization is stable in L_p for every $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. Moreover, the abstract convergence rates from Theorem 5.4 and Corollary 5.5, combined with Corollary 5.2 imply the following:

Theorem 5.6. *Let $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ and suppose $\Xi \subset \mathbb{S}^2$ is quasiuniform, with mesh ratio ρ . If $f \in H_4^p$, then*

$$\|f - T_\Xi f\|_p \leq Ch^4 \|f\|_{H_4^p}.$$

If $0 < s < 4$ and $f \in B_{p,\infty}^s$, then

$$\|f - T_\Xi f\|_p \leq Ch^s \|f\|_{B_{p,\infty}^s}.$$

6 Conclusion

A major practical drawback in using the Lagrange basis is the computational overhead needed to construct it. A fundamental challenge will be to construct local kernel bases that satisfy (3.1) *efficiently*. Another, mainly theoretical, challenge is to find kernels satisfying the two basic assumptions of this paper for which precise L_p error estimates are known, as was the case in the previous section for κ_{2,\mathbb{S}^2} . A third issue is to find kernels having explicit, closed form representations (unlike the case κ_{2,\mathbb{S}^2} , which is given as the solution of a fourth order ODE).

These last two points lead to the following conjectures

1. Kernels on spheres: The first conjecture deals with approximation by restrictions to spheres of the surface splines. I.e., these are kernels used on \mathbb{R}^d restricted to \mathbb{S}^{d-1} . Earlier analytic properties of these have been studied in [10, 13, 21]. The *restricted surface splines* are known to be *conditionally positive definite*.

For centers $\Xi \subset \mathbb{S}^d$, define kernel spaces

$$S(\varphi_m, \Xi) := \left\{ \sum_{\xi \in \Xi} A_\xi \varphi_m(\cdot, \xi) + P \mid P \in \Pi_{[m-d/2]} \text{ and } \sum_{\xi \in \Xi} A_\xi Q(\xi) = 0, \forall Q \in \Pi_{[m-d/2]} \right\}$$

generated by shifts of the restricted surface splines

$$\varphi_m(x, y) := \begin{cases} (1 - \langle x, y \rangle)^{m-d/2} \log(1 - \langle x, y \rangle) & d \text{ even} \\ (1 - \langle x, y \rangle)^{m-d/2} & d \text{ odd} \end{cases},$$

and spherical harmonics of degree $[m - d/2]$ or less. Such kernels are known to be of the form $G_\beta + G_\beta * \psi$, with $\beta = 2m$ [12, (3.6)] and thus have a precise, theoretical error analysis (similar to the case of κ_{2, \mathbb{S}^2} of the previous section). They also invert an elliptic differential operator of the form $\prod_{j=1}^m (\Delta - r_j)$, with r_1, \dots, r_m a sequence of real numbers [7, Lemma 3.4], as such, they are very similar to the kernels κ_{m, \mathbb{S}^d} , which also invert elliptic differential operators of order $2m$.

Conjecture 1. *If Ξ is quasiuniform with mesh ratio ρ , the Lagrange functions $\chi_\xi \in S(\varphi_m, \Xi)$ are a local basis (in the sense of Assumption 3.4) and satisfy the Hölder continuity assumption, Assumption 3.5.*

The validity of this conjecture would have several immediate consequences:

- [A] The associated Lebesgue constants for interpolation are bounded by a constant depending only on ρ (and not on $\#\Xi$),
- [B] Interpolation provides precise L_∞ approximation rates. For functions $f \in C^s$, $s \leq 2m$, one has

$$\|f - I_\Xi f\|_\infty = \mathcal{O}(h^s).$$

- [C] The Lagrange basis satisfies the stability condition (3.1),
- [D] The L_p norms of the L_2 projector T_Ξ associated with these spaces are bounded with constants depending only on ρ .
- [E] The L_2 projector provides precise L_p approximation rates. I.e., approximation order s for functions having L_p smoothness s , for $s \leq 2m$ (as determined by inclusion in Bessel potential H_{2m}^p or Besov spaces $B_{p, \infty}^s$):

$$\|f - T_\Xi f\|_p = \mathcal{O}(h^s)$$

A more ambitious problem would be to prove the previous for all kernels of the form

$$\phi_\beta = G_\beta + G_\beta * \psi, \quad \beta > d,$$

which includes the compactly supported SBFs, as well as most other SBFs of finite smoothness.

Conjecture 2. *If Ξ is quasiuniform with mesh ratio ρ , the Lagrange functions $\chi_\xi \in S(\phi_\beta, \Xi)$ are a local basis (in the sense of Assumption 3.4) and satisfy Assumption 3.5.*

As a corollary, [A]–[E] would hold for kernels ϕ_β as well.

2. Surface splines on $SO(3)$: The second conjecture deals with an analogous problem on $SO(3)$. In this case, we consider the family of kernels

$$k_m(x, y) := (\sin(\omega(y^{-1}x)/2))^{m-3/2}.$$

where $\omega(z)$ is the rotational angle of $z \in SO(3)$ (the expression $\omega(y^{-1}x)$ is the geodesic distance between rotations x and y). For centers $\Xi \subset SO(3)$, define kernel spaces

$$S(k_m, \Xi) := \left\{ \sum_{\xi \in \Xi} A_\xi \phi_m(\cdot, \xi) + P \mid P \in \Pi_{[m-3/2]} \text{ and } \sum_{\xi \in \Xi} A_\xi Q(\xi) = 0, \forall Q \in \Pi_{[m-3/2]} \right\}$$

where $\Pi_{[m-3/2]}$ is the space of Wigner D -functions of degree $[m-3/2]$ or less. As in the previous case, they invert a differential operator of the form $\prod_{j=1}^m (\Delta - r_j)$, [9, Lemma 3], and have theoretical, precise error estimates.

Conjecture 3. *If $\Xi \subset SO(3)$ is quasiuniform with mesh ratio ρ , the Lagrange functions $\chi_\xi \in S(k_m, \Xi)$ are a local basis (in the sense of Assumption 3.4), and satisfy Assumption 3.5.*

In this case, points [A]–[E] also would follow.

7 Appendix

In this section we relate the size of a Hölder seminorm of a function to its norm in a Sobolev space. It is easy enough to state and prove in the Euclidean setting.

Lemma 7.1. *Let $\epsilon > 0$, $m > d/2 + \epsilon$, $r > 0$ and suppose the finite set of points $\Xi \subset B(0, r)$ is sufficiently dense so that $h := \max_{x \in B(0, r)} \text{dist}(x, \Xi) < h_0 r$ (with $h_0 := 1/(32m^2)$). Then there is a constant so that for every $f \in W_2^m(B(0, r))$ and $y \in B(0, r)$*

$$|f(y) - f(0)| \leq C |y|^\epsilon r^{m-d/2-\epsilon} \left(\sum_{|\alpha|=m} \int_{B(0, r)} |D^\alpha f(x)|^2 dx \right)^{1/2}.$$

Proof. Suppose $r = 1$. By the Sobolev embedding theorem, there is a constant so that

$$\frac{|u(Y) - u(0)|}{|Y|^\epsilon} \leq C \left(\sum_{|\alpha| \leq m} \int_{B(0, 1)} |D^\alpha u(X)|^2 dX \right)^{1/2}$$

for all $u \in W_2^m(B(0, 1))$. By rescaling this with $rY = y$ and $f(y) = u(Y)$, we have

$$\frac{|f(y) - f(0)|}{|y/r|^\epsilon} \leq C \left(\sum_{|\alpha| \leq m} r^{2|\alpha|-d} \int_{B(0, r)} |D^\alpha f(x)|^2 dx \right)^{1/2}$$

for all $f \in W_2^m(B(0, r))$. We can now apply [8, Lemma 3.7] (a standard Bramble-Hilbert type argument) to obtain

$$C \left(\sum_{|\alpha| \leq m} r^{2|\alpha|-d} \int_{B(0, r)} |D^\alpha f(x)|^2 dx \right)^{1/2} \leq C r^{m-d/2} \left(\sum_{|\alpha|=m} \int_{B(0, r)} |D^\alpha f(x)|^2 dx \right)^{1/2}$$

which proves the lemma. \square

Before proceeding, we need some necessary geometric background, which can be found in [8].

Exponential map We define the *exponential map* $\text{Exp}_p: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{M}$, our basic diffeomorphism, by letting $\text{Exp}_p(0) = p$ and $\text{Exp}_p(s\mathbf{t}_p) = \gamma_p(s)$, where $\gamma_p(s)$ is the unique geodesic that passes through p for $s = 0$ and has a tangent vector $\dot{\gamma}_p(0) = \mathbf{t}_p$ of length 1.

Metric Equivalence The family of exponential maps are uniformly isomorphic; i.e., there are constants $0 < \Gamma_1 \leq \Gamma_2 < \infty$ so that for every $p_0 \in \mathbb{M}$ and every $x, y \in B(0, r_{\mathbb{M}})$

$$\Gamma_1 |x - y| \leq \text{dist}(\text{Exp}_{p_0}(x), \text{Exp}_{p_0}(y)) \leq \Gamma_2 |x - y|. \quad (7.1)$$

Sobolev spaces Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{M}$ be a measurable subset. We define the Sobolev space $W_2^m(\Omega)$ to be the space of all functions $f: \mathbb{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ so that the real valued function $p \mapsto |\nabla^k f|_{g,p} = \langle \nabla^m f, \nabla^m f \rangle_{g,p}^{1/2}$ defined for $p \in \Omega$ is in L_2 . The associated norms are:

$$\|f\|_{W_2^m(\Omega)} := \left(\sum_{k=0}^m \int_{\Omega} |\nabla^k f|_{g,p}^2 d\mu(p) \right)^{1/2}. \quad (7.2)$$

For the precise meaning of $\langle \nabla^m f, \nabla^m f \rangle_{g,p}^{1/2}$, we refer the reader to [8, Section 2], although we note that in \mathbb{R}^d , its exact meaning is

$$\sum_{|\alpha|=k} \binom{k}{\alpha} D^\alpha f(p) D^\alpha g(p),$$

i.e., the inner product of the k th order derivative tensor at p , in which case (7.2) is the usual Euclidean Sobolev norm.

Metric equivalence for Sobolev spaces The exponential map also gives rise to the following metric equivalence, proved in [8, Lemma], between Sobolev spaces on regions in the manifold and Sobolev spaces on regions in \mathbb{R}^d . For $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and $0 < r < r_{\mathbb{M}}$, there are constants $0 < c < C$ so that for any measurable $\Omega \subset B_r$, for all $j \in \mathbb{N}$, $j \leq m$, and for any $p_0 \in \mathbb{M}$,

$$c \|u \circ \text{Exp}_{p_0}\|_{W_p^j(\Omega)} \leq \|u\|_{W_p^j(\text{Exp}_{p_0}(\Omega))} \leq C \|u \circ \text{Exp}_{p_0}\|_{W_p^j(\Omega)} \quad (7.3)$$

We are now able to state the analogous zeros lemma for manifolds:

Lemma 7.2 (Zeros Lemma). *Let $\epsilon > 0$, let m be a positive integer, greater than $d/2 + \epsilon$, and let r be a positive real number less than $r_{\mathbb{M}}$, the injectivity radius of \mathbb{M} . Suppose that $\Xi \subset B(x, r) \subset \mathbb{M}$ is a discrete set with $h \leq \Gamma_1 h_0 r$. If $u \in W_2^m(B(x, r))$ satisfies $u|_{\Xi} = 0$, then for every $x, y \in B(x, r)$,*

$$|u(x) - u(z)| \leq Cr^{m-\epsilon-d/2} \text{dist}(x, z)^\epsilon \|u\|_{W_2^m(B(x, r))},$$

where C is a constant independent of u, x, z, h and r , and where Γ_1 depends only on m and \mathbb{M} .

Proof. This follows from (7.1), (7.3) and Lemma 7.1, (which we can apply since $h \leq \frac{h}{h_0 \Gamma_1} r$ implies that the $\text{Exp}_x(\Xi)$ has fill distance less than $h_0 r$) in precisely the same way as [8, Lemma 3.8]. Letting $z = \text{Exp}_x(y)$

$$|u(x) - u(z)| = |\tilde{u}(0) - \tilde{u}(y)| \leq r^{m-d/2-\epsilon/2} |y|^\epsilon \|\tilde{u}\|_{W_2^m(B(0, r))} \leq Cr^{m-d/2-\epsilon} [\text{dist}(x, z)]^\epsilon \|u\|_{W_2^m(B(x, r))}.$$

We note that $|y| = |y - 0| = \text{dist}(\text{Exp}_x(y), \text{Exp}_x(0)) = \text{dist}(z, x)$. \square

We now show that the Lagrange functions associated with the kernels $\kappa_{m, \mathbb{M}}$ satisfy the Hölder continuity property, Assumption 3.5.

Lemma 7.3. *Let $0 < \epsilon \leq 1$. For $m > d/2 + \epsilon$ and for $\Xi \subset \mathbb{M}$ having mesh ratio ρ , there is a constant C depending only on m, \mathbb{M}, ϵ and ρ for which*

$$|\chi_\xi(x) - \chi_\xi(y)| \leq C \left[\frac{\text{dist}(x, y)}{q} \right]^\epsilon.$$

Proof of Lemma 7.3. By compactness and continuity of the functions s , it suffices to consider centers Ξ and pairs x, y that satisfy $\text{dist}(x, y) \leq h \leq \Gamma h_0$, a quantity appearing in the zeros lemma, Lemma 7.2 (h_0 is defined in Lemma 7.1 and Γ_1 is the lower bound in (7.1)).

By [8, Corollary 4.4] there is a constant $\nu > 0$ such that, then for $0 \leq T < r_{\mathbb{M}}$ we have the estimate

$$\|\chi_\xi\|_{W_2^m(\mathbb{M} \setminus B(\xi, T))} \leq C_{m, \mathbb{M}} e^{-\nu(\frac{T}{h})} q^{d/2-m}$$

where q is the minimal separation distance between points of Ξ . We proceed as in the proof of [8, Proposition 4.5] by considering three cases.

Case 1. For $\text{dist}(\xi, x) \leq \frac{h}{h_0 \Gamma_1}$, we can apply Lemma 7.2 with $r = 2\frac{h}{h_0 \Gamma_1}$ (i.e., on the ball $B(x, 2\frac{h}{h_0 \Gamma_1})$, where the zeros of χ_ξ have mesh norm bounded by $2h$) to achieve

$$\left| \frac{\chi_\xi(x) - \chi_\xi(y)}{[\text{dist}(x, y)]^\epsilon} \right| \leq C \left(2\frac{h}{h_0 \Gamma_1} \right)^{m-\epsilon-d/2} \|\chi_\xi\|_{m, B(x, 2\frac{h}{h_0 \Gamma_1})} \leq C \left(\frac{h}{q} \right)^{m-\epsilon-d/2} q^{-\epsilon}.$$

Thus, for $x \in B(\xi, \frac{h}{h_0 \Gamma_1})$ we have $|\chi_\xi(x) - \chi_\xi(y)| \leq C [\text{dist}(x, y)]^\epsilon q^{-\epsilon} \exp(-\nu \frac{\text{dist}(\xi, x)}{h})$.

Case 2. A similar argument holds for $\frac{h}{h_0 \Gamma_1} < T = \text{dist}(\xi, x) \leq r_{\mathbb{M}}$, where we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} |\chi_\xi(x) - \chi_\xi(y)| &\leq Ch^{m-\epsilon-d/2} [\text{dist}(x, y)]^\epsilon \|\chi_\xi\|_{W_2^m(\mathbb{M} \setminus B(\xi, T - \frac{h}{h_0 \Gamma_1}))} \\ &\leq C [\text{dist}(x, y)]^\epsilon q^{-\epsilon} \exp \left[-\nu \left(\frac{\text{dist}(x, \xi)}{h} \right) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

In the second inequality we apply [8, Corollary 4.4] after applying Lemma 7.2 and making the observation that $B(x, \frac{h}{h_0\Gamma_1}) \subset \mathbb{M} \setminus B(\xi, T - \frac{h}{h_0\Gamma_1})$.

Case 3. For $T > r_{\mathbb{M}}$, we make use of the fact that $\mathbb{M} \setminus B(\xi, r_{\mathbb{M}}) \supset \mathbb{M} \setminus B(\xi, T)$, so we simply use the estimate for $T = r_{\mathbb{M}}$ to obtain

$$|\chi_\xi(x) - \chi_\xi(y)| \leq C[\text{dist}(x, y)]^\epsilon q^{-\epsilon} \exp \left[-\nu \left(\frac{r_{\mathbb{M}}}{h} \right) \right].$$

This completes the proof of the lemma. □

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